

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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STREET.
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PARIS OFFICE—40 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
American exhibitors at the International Exposition can have
their letters of introduction addressed to the care of our Paris
office.
SAFELY OFFICE—NO. 7 NASSAU PLACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and
forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 125

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE FAIRIES.
UNITED STATES THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—HULLER'S WONDERS.
BOWERY THEATRE.—THE VAN WINKLES.
NIBEL'S GARDEN.—TICKET OF LEAVE-MAN.
STANDARD THEATRE.—OUR NEW PRIZE.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—OPEN.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—MAGNOLIA.
PARK THEATRE.—AIMEE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—KING LEAR.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—HERMAN AND WIFE.
TOSTY PASTORS.—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.
EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—PATRIZIO.
WOODS' THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—VARIETY.
NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—VARIETY.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To
insure the proper classification of advertisements
it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in
before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New
York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and
hazy or partly cloudy, probably with occasional
light showers. To-morrow it promises to be
cooler and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market
was dull and steady. Gold sold all day at
100 3/4. Government bonds were firm. States
bills and railroad bonds strong. Money on call was
easy at 4 1/4 to 5 per cent, and closed at 2 1/2 per cent.

The exhibition of dogs in this city next
week will, it is expected, be the finest ever held
in this country.

NEW ORLEANS prefers greenbacks to gold.
What better evidence could we have of a con-
ciliated South?

GILMORE'S BAND sailed yesterday on the City
of Berlin. She ought not to linger on the
waves for want of wind.

IF REPORT be true Mrs. Tilton, in writing an-
other chapter in the famous scandal—a state-
ment sustaining her recent confession.

THE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR deficit of the
American Bible Society is not a very cheering
sign of the times in an evangelical point of view.

SIXTY-THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for liquor
licenses during the week shows a pretty flourish-
ing condition of business at the Excise Bureau.

THE FAST MAIL service to Havana has sud-
denly broken down, owing to the refusal of a
railroad to run without a subsidy. Why the
road started without a subsidy is the mystery.

THE FUNERAL of the late Senator Morrissey
at Troy, yesterday, was largely attended by his
political friends and opponents and by thou-
sands of persons in private life who appreciated
the better qualities of his character.

THE EXACT NUMBER of those who unfortu-
nately lost their lives in the Minneapolis explo-
sion has not been ascertained; but it will be at
least upward of fifty or sixty. Seven bodies
were exhumed yesterday, but they were so mu-
tulated as to be beyond all recognition.

COLORS LABORERS, it seems, are in demand
in Brazil. A special act has been passed sus-
pending the law against their immigration, and
those who decide to go will enjoy all the rights
of American citizens. The anti-slavery people
must select another field for their philanthropy.

OF COURSE the Montreal Orangemen have
declined to comply with the request of the cler-
gymen to abandon their parade on the 12th of
July. The glorious, pious and immortal mem-
ory of King William must not be slighted in
that way. Let us see what the other side will
do when they are asked to give up their little
amusement.

IN CONGRESS yesterday the noteworthy feature
was the close vote in the House on the propo-
sition to largely increase the clerical force of the
Surgeon General's office, upon the pretence that
it was necessary to do so to facilitate the settle-
ment of pension claims. The Speaker by his
vote tied the House and thereby defeated the
proposition.

THE SPANISH MINISTER finds himself in the
unpleasant position of defendant in a suit for
one hundred thousand dollars, instituted by a
detective, who claims that he was engaged to
report the movements of Don Carlos after his
defeat. It is difficult to see how any informa-
tion concerning that young man could be worth
one cent to anybody.

ALTHOUGH PERALTO, the California horse-
man, failed yesterday in accomplishing the task
he had set himself of riding three hundred and
fifty miles in fifteen hours, his defeat is in reality
a very great triumph of physical strength and
endurance. He was only ten minutes behind,
and if the weather had been more favorable
there can be no doubt he would have entirely
succeeded in his extraordinary effort.

THE WEATHER.—The depression over the
northern lake region and Canada extends its
influence into the Middle and New England
States. The pressure remains high on the
Southern coast and Eastern Gulf and is very
high in Texas and Colorado. Rain has fallen
mainly in the Ohio Valley and South Atlantic
States. The temperatures have fallen generally
throughout all the districts except in the north-
ern New England States, where there is a slight
rise. The winds are brisk on the Middle
and New England coasts and in the
West; in the lake region they are from
light to fresh, and in the other districts
generally light. Local storms passed through
the coast districts of the Middle States, with
heavy rains and very threatening appearance of
the sky. The weather in New York and its
vicinity today will be warm and hazy or partly
cloudy, probably with occasional light showers.
To-morrow it promises to be cooler and clear.

War Rumors.—The Russians and the
Fenians.

Apparently the endeavor to preserve the
peace of Europe has been abandoned by the
diplomats, and Russia and England are
drifting certainly and not very slowly
toward what seems for the moment an in-
evitable collision. Negotiations for the
withdrawal of the respective forces from
the neighborhood of Constantinople that
were for some time kept up on a fair
tone of conciliation and compromise
have at length assumed, through a
declaration of England, a domineering
and dictatorial style that could only be ac-
cepted by a Power prepared to humble
itself and submit to any terms. England
demands that the Russian army shall first
be withdrawn from the neighborhood of
Constantinople, and pledges that her fleet
shall be withdrawn when that is done. This
requires that Russia shall absolutely com-
mit her case to the honor of England—and
to England under the government of the
same party whose leader declared it was
better to violate the most sacred pledge a
nation could make than to give up
Malta. As Constantinople is of far more
consequence than Malta Russia may well
doubt whether she can safely trust herself
to the pledge of such a Power. She may
also more fairly refuse to accept Eng-
land's pledge because the whole conduct
of England in all the negotiations has
turned on her distrust of Russia; because
her policy has been based upon the theory
that no confidence whatever was to be
placed in any pledge or promise of the
Russian Emperor. Russia will therefore
certainly not accept this arrangement.

As the likelihood of an agreement on this
point becomes improbable, and as the pro-
ject of the Congress seems to pass out of
sight, the relations of the Russians to the
Moslems come into the foreground as a
subject of great immediate moment. It is
undeniable that these have changed, greatly
to the prejudice of the Russians, since the
cessation of hostilities. At that moment
Turkey was so literally overwhelmed, so
utterly in the dust, that the consid-
eration what attitude she might
assume in the event of war between Russia
and England received no attention. She
could not have turned a feather in the scale
one way or the other. She had no army, no
general, no organization. Her soldiery was
a wild, demoralized rabble. Her defensive
positions at Constantinople were virtually
in the hands of the invaders. But the three
months during which the Russians have
been beguiled with the fancy of English
negotiations have been improved by the Sul-
tan's government. In respect to this change
Russia is in great part the victim of her own
generosity. She might justly have shot
Osman Pacha for the murder of Russian
prisoners at Plevna, and if she had done
this she would have consulted wisely her
own advantage. Now she is confronted
with the fact that this soldier, the prestige
of whose name gives him a wonderful influ-
ence over the soldiers, has gathered up
and organized the loose rabble, and holds
a good army behind fortified
lines in the way of the Russian
advance to Constantinople. He will hardly
make the fight there that he did at Plevna,
and the Russians can scarcely blunder again
as they did there; yet the fact, at its least
value, unpleasantly complicates the case
for Russia by the circumstance that she
must once more conquer the foe she has
already overwhelmed in this same war. But
that she is at last aware of the fact that she
has suffered the Moslem to slip through her
fingers too far in the attention she has given
to English negotiations is evident from the
news that General Todleben will resume
active operations immediately if the for-
tresses are not evacuated in accordance
with the San Stefano Treaty. Indeed,
Russia is ready and should act. Her delay
has given the Turks a new opportunity, and
every day that is lost in dependence on
diplomacy gives England time for prepara-
tion. England was helpless when her pro-
test was first made. She is not helpless now.

Russia is well inspired, therefore, if she
elects to act energetically now and to lose
no more time in futile efforts to placate
England's ill will. She cannot descend far
enough to satisfy England. She must fight
eventually and had better fight now. She has
separated Austria from the possibility of an
English alliance. France will certainly
keep apart; for the declaration of the Prince
of Wales' "passionate attachment" to that
country just made at the Exposition will not
turn the head of any one in Paris or else-
where. Russia must, therefore, fight Eng-
land only of Western nations, and cannot
regard the case as a difficult one. Some
schemes attributed to her seem not very
wise. It may be true, as reported, that the
Russians have turned their eyes toward
Canada as a comparatively defenceless
point at which they could inflict some harm
on the British Empire; but we have hitherto
given them credit for less wasteful views in
the use of their force. If they believe that
the devastation of the coasts of Canada will
hurt England they do not understand
the nation with which they are about
to fight. If in the days when Alaska
was still a Russian possession any Power at
war with the Czar should have sent an ex-
pedition across two oceans to harass the
Alaskan settlements, and fancied it was in-
flicting damage on Russia, the ribs of the
Muscovites would have been shaken with
the excellence of the joke. Over such ab-
surd waste of an enemy's force Russia would
have rejoiced, and England will rejoice no
less over any strength that Russia may spend
on the Canada coast or in Canadian rivers.
Doubtless the Russians, if they seriously
contemplate any operations in Canada or
on the Canadian coast, propose to strike at
that country as one of the fields from which
England hopes to recruit her armies.
They want to give the Canadians—by the
exhibition of the fact that their own fre-
sides may be in danger—good reasons for
staying at home and defending them.
From Canada the English government has
counted that it may draw ten thousand
troops. That number of soldiers scarcely
requires so much attention from a nation
with nearly a million men under arms.

A Strange Craft.

The neighborhood of the Battery yester-
day was excited by the appearance of a
singular craft which was seen in the bay
making its way slowly under tow toward
New York. The discovery of the rebel
Merrimack as she passed out by Sewall's
Point on the eventful morning of the 8th of
March, 1862, occurred to the memory of
many of those who gazed on the unknown
visitor, and it was imagined by some that
the "longshore meeting house afloat" might
be a novel Russian vessel of war prepared
to capture Canada or to sweep British com-
merce from the Atlantic Ocean. A few
ventured the prediction that it might turn
out to be a terrible iron-clad bearing letters
of marque from one or other of the rival
political factions in the pugnae First
ward and ready to finish the war whose
first gun awoke the echoes of the First
precinct cells a few days ago. When the
news reached as high as Wall street some
were disposed to believe it to be an infernal
machine for the purpose of blowing Erie
reconstruction out of water since the
failure of legal bombshells to effect
that object. But as the suspicious craft
drew near it was evident from its gay decora-
tions and its enlivening music that its
mission must be a peaceful one. So indeed
it proved to be, since it left behind it all it
had ever known of war or dissension and
made its way steadily to a harbor of peace
and safety.

The "craft" was neither more nor less
than the handsome club house of the New
York Yacht Club, which, by the aid of
scaws placed under the building at low
tide, had been raised from the piles
on which her platform rested and at
high water was towed from her old
station to her new anchorage at Alpine
Grove, on the west bank of the
Hudson, opposite Yonkers. It will be re-
membered that the club house had been
subjected in the past to attacks, both physical
and legal, from jealous Staten Island
interests, to the discomfort of the members
and the scandal of the island. Although
these assaults were successfully resisted the
determination to change the locality of the
house was a wise one, and there will be only
one loser by it. Staten Island will miss the
fashionable and attractive club house gar-
den which used to enliven that dull
locality during the yachting season, while
the yacht club will have more pleasant
and more peaceful quarters.

But if the Russians seem ill advised in
such a diversion of their force from fields

in which it might aid in the accomplish-
ment of legitimate belligerent objects, what
shall be said of the alliance they are re-
ported to have made for this purpose with
the Fenians? This also must be accepted
as an evidence of complete ignorance of the
state of the British Empire and of the
"grievances" of certain British subjects over
which there has been made so dispro-
portionate a noise. The government that
is so far removed from the possibility of
comprehension of Western ideas that it be-
lieves a war in Canada will hurt England
may be excused for believing that the Irish-
men who have roared so lustily over the
wrongs of their country may be relied upon
to fight in any cause or under any colors
where they can get a fair chance to have a
stroke at the Power they deem their
enemy. Some facts in the past history
of France even justify this conception to
some extent. But these are other times.
In Ireland itself the British recruiting ser-
gent will have as much success as ever,
while of the Irishmen in this country, di-
vided into two main classes, neither class
means to fight. Nearly all that are dis-
posed to industry are profitably employed,
and the others are more adventurers, who
raise the cry of Irish grievances to exploit
as adventurers a generous and patriotic
sentiment of the Irish people. If Russian
agents have listened to the stories of per-
sons of this stamp they are dealing with
swindlers.

On the part of all worthy Irishmen in the
United States the view is taken that if they
are citizens they cannot violate our laws
out of consideration of service to any
foreign country; and if they are not citi-
zens the obligation to the national hospi-
tality is a motive equally cogent. If these
are not sufficient to prevent attempts to
violate the neutrality of the government of
the United States may be depended
upon to compel observance of the
laws. But these reports of Russo-Fenian
descent on Canada point the possibility
that we may have the war at our doors,
in which case it will assume a far livelier in-
terest for us than when the chronicle has
only to deal with far away events in the
Sen of Marmora, the Dardanelles and Rou-
melia.

The Transit of Mercury.

General attention is directed to an astron-
omical event the anticipation of which has
created a co-operative movement among
the observers of Europe and America in the
interest of science. Although transits of
Mercury are of comparatively frequent oc-
currence the opportunities they have hitherto
afforded for a study of the planet have
been rather barren of results, and the
approaching transit of the 6th is
therefore looked forward to for the correction
of many errors that have arisen in
former observations, as well as for the settle-
ment of questions in dispute as to the
movements and physical constitution of
Mercury. Besides the astronomers of our
own universities, who will make careful
observations in different parts of the coun-
try, two special commissions have been
organized for that purpose. One of these
represents the United States Naval Observa-
tory at Washington, and will observe the
transit at Austin, Texas. The other is sent
out by the French government, and has al-
ready established its station at Ogden, Utah
Territory. From the work of the astron-
omers so engaged we may look for very im-
portant results. Improved telescopic and
photographic instruments will be employed,
and the most accurate measurements possi-
ble will be made of the planet Mercury.
On another page we give a brief but inter-
esting description of the transit as already
calculated, and suggestions as to how it may
be observed by means of common tele-
scopes, or even opera glasses.

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Coaching to Philadelphia.

The crowning feat in modern stage coach-
ing in America was accomplished yesterday,
when the "Tally Ho" successfully jour-
neyed from New York to Philadelphia be-
tween sunrise and sunset, and a fresh im-
petus has thus been given to this charming
amusement on this continent. That the
trip proved a success was to be expected
from the ample and careful preparation
and the skill of the several coach-
men who handled the ribbons in turn
during the hundred-mile ride, but we
doubt if even these enthusiastic gentle-
men anticipated the ovation that was ac-
corded them all along the route. Starting
in the early sunlight, at an hour when the
city has scarcely awakened to the realities
of another day, the "Tally Ho" and its
merry load of passengers found many pleas-
ant faces in the streets and cordial greet-
ings at every turn, thus commencing
the journey under the happiest
auspices. Crossing the Hudson,
the coach rattled through Jersey
City in fine style, the streets alive with
people and flags flying from housetop and
window in honor of the event. On, on
went the "Tally Ho" over pleasant roads
lined with orchards redolent with blossom-
ing promises of fruit harvests, across
picturesque bridges spanning historic
streams, and through cities, towns
and villages busy and industrious
with the serious cares of life. But
busy as they were the inhabitants
found time to give a hearty welcome
to the coach, as they listened to the piercing
notes of the guard's horn or watched the
dexterous driving of the coachman. Farm-
ers halted in the furrow to wave their
weather-beaten hats to the voyageurs, while
from the distant homestead the good wife
joined in the universal welcome. From
first to last the trip was one continual
triumph and the journey must have been a
most exciting one to the participants.
At every cross roads, in every town
or village, at every bridge or tollgate, on
distant hilltops, the "Tally Ho" found a
hearty greeting as it passed along the road
to Philadelphia. But when the coach
reached Nicetown lane and entered Broad
street all previous welcomes were outdone,
for the party found several thousand car-
riages standing four deep, the line extend-
ing a distance of nearly two miles. Through
this mighty concourse of vehicles the
"Tally Ho" plunged on, and finally
drew up at the St. George Hotel
in gallant style. The description of the
journey, published elsewhere, calls to mind
Tom Pinch's coaching experience, and
like that effort of Dickens it has a breezy
air that is refreshing in these prosaic days
of express trains and iron bound roads.
The ride to Philadelphia was a gallant effort
and it is gratifying to record the success at-
tained, for though made for pleasure it can-
not fail to have a wholesome effect in stim-
ulating coaching from the Atlantic to the
Pacific.

Our Paris Cable Letter.

We present our warmest congratulations
to the French Republic on the success
which attended the opening of the great
Exposition in Paris. We were not before
fully aware of the deliberate attempt by the
defeated and snarling royalist and Bonap-
artist factions to make the ceremonies on
the opening day a failure. Fortunately
the people do not take counsel of these
wretched partisans, who, having been sent
into retirement at the toe of the popular
boot, sought to revenge their fall upon the
Marshall President. Had they enthusiastically
supported the Exhibition they could
scarcely have injured it; but that was the
only way they could have hoped to repel
favor from it. The people, however, took
the affair in hand, and by their order,
peaceable disposition and self-respect
gained a genuine victory for the Republic.
Among the little fictions of the Bonapartists
was one that the social disposition which
leads to that lavish display which makes
shopkeeping lucrative and the haberdash-
ery industry brisk could only blossom un-
der an imperial régime. Paris has proved
that she can furnish her own "bread and
circus" without the shadow of an Emperor
at the Tuilleries. It pleases us also to learn
that our brethren of the American colony
have been enjoying themselves gloriously
in keeping this festival of the sister Repub-
lic. Our American Cardinal, who happens
to be in the French capital and will soon
be heading homeward, has received a marked
share of the graceful amenities of the day.
To the Exhibition itself the masses have
not begun to throng, because things are not
in apple-pie order yet, but in a week or two
we hope to hear of a perfect arrangement
and an immense daily attendance.

Revival of the Anniversaries.

An effort has been made this year to re-
vive the old time enthusiasm for the May
anniversaries, but without the old time hos-
pitality which gave inspiration and em-
phasis to them. The Broadway Tabernacle,
whose ancient halls when it stood down
town reverberated with the eloquence of
many an anniversary speaker, has for the
associations connected with it been chosen
for many of the general gatherings, and will
be fully occupied for some days. The glory
of anniversary week departed several years
ago, and the annual meetings of the
benevolent societies, whose centre is in
New York, degenerated into cold and formal
affairs. This was regretted and complained
of in many quarters, as manifesting a
popular lack of interest in the benevolence
represented, which, however, the receipts
of those societies ought to show is not the
case. Dr. William Adams has taken the
leading part in the revival of those annual
gatherings, and the several churches in the
vicinity of the Tabernacle and many others
have been asked to omit their meetings dur-
ing this week. There is an advantage in
having the anniversaries concentrated, both
in time and place; they can be readily
found and their business be promptly at-
tended to. If the new Elevated Railroad
in Sixth avenue was in operation it could
drop visitors at the doors of the Tabernacle.
While the old time enthusiasm is hardly to
be expected, yet these meetings ought to
receive a far more hearty support than has
been accorded to them for several years
past.

The Ocular Eye.

Color blindness is an extraordinary thing.
Dalton, who discovered it by finding a
crowd of his friends in ecstasies over an
Alpine sunset which to him seemed nothing
worth making a fuss about, was a philoso-
pher. There are probably many other kinds
of partial inefficiency of the optic nerves
which have not been discovered. We
think we have hit upon one of them,
and are as proud of our discovery as
Professor Peters over that of a little
pup planet, with or without moons. Our
discovery is official dirt-blindness. The
late Lord Palmerston was probably dirt-
blind, for he defined dirt as "matter
out of place," and as there is much
matter so situated in this world he
probably was not respectful toward
other people's over-nicely on the subject.
Our whole Police Board and Inspector
Gunner are doubtless dirt-blind also. Our
streets are very dirty; filthy, in some crowded
localities, would be the better word,
but the whole Board and Captain Gunner
came out on the steps of the Marble Halls
of Mulberry street and averred that the
streets were very clean. In vain a HERALD
reporter pointed to a particularly dead
dog and a brace of dead cats within
the throw of a club of
Police Headquarters. The whole Board
and Captain Gunner looked in the direc-
tion indicated. Said one, "There is a
dead cat on the top of some decaying gar-
bage," said another, "There is an-
other dead cat reposing amid some house
refuse," said Captain Gunner, "There is
a dead dog in a pool of slops, but—"
and here they all spoke in impressive uni-
son—"there is no dirt." We have, we
think, proved our case. All these things
are dirt and dirty, but our officials, who
have occasionally Argus eyes for thieves,
liquor sellers and drunken men, have no
eyes for dirt. Yet they are our street
cleaners. Is there no way to open their
eyes? If not, we would advise cutting off
their heads as a partial cure.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Providence has a baked potato club.
Recluse Democrat:—"Newspapers are made, not
born."
Congressman Martin I. Townsend, the radical wit,
is at home in Troy.
It costs the people \$50 an hour to light up a night
session of the Senate.
The Richmond Dispatch thinks it wrong to arouse
the country against cities.
Simon Cameron now takes care of his clothes and
wears a buttonhole bouquet.
The Boston Transcript plainly sees that temperance
societies are not temperate in language.
The Charleston Journal of Commerce says that cot-
ton planting is ruin and that corn planting is waste.
Bishop Medley, of Fredericton, N. B., will leave for
England next week to attend the Council of Anglican
Prelates.
Exchange:—"At a full dress reception in Paris they
called a man Adam because his wife's dress so closely
resembled Eve's."
Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, has begun to wear a
white topcoat hat. There must be some political
significance in this.
Danbury News:—"There is a man in a Virginia Jail
who has seven wives. He was arrested for marrying
two girls in one village. He must be a music teacher."
Southern journals have no faith in Mr. Tilden. They
repudiate him. The only men who receive enthu-
siasm and political praise in Southern journals are Mr.
Davis and Mr. Hayes.
"The Rock of Gibraltar is limestone capped with
shale."—New York Herald. "You mean, perhaps,
that the blarneystone is a shamrock, capped with
shale-sh."—Hank Watterston.
"Which party is the strongest, the greenback or the
pullback?"—Whitcomb Times. "Oh, the pullback
has the most followers—and the largest number of papers
to support it."—Norristown Herald.
Buffalo Express:—"The next confession will show
beyond a shadow of a doubt that John Cochrane was
elected President and was counted out because of the
thickness of his hair and statesmanship."
Mr. Emerson, who played in Boston the other night
an argument for temperance in language, "Super-
latives," he said, "are diminutives and weaken."
The positive is the sinew of speech; the superlative the
fat."
Robinson, of Hackensack, does not think that his
daughters' bean should stay so late in the evening.
The other morning she was praising the bean for his
strength of character. "Yes," said Robinson, "he
has great staying powers."
Alexander H. Stephens recently had a narrow
escape from drowning. In a thoughtless mood, while
considering his chances for the Presidency, he stepped
into a dewdrop the other morning and was rescued by
Sonsbecker, who plunged in at the risk of his life and
saved his fellow statesman.
J. T. Harbison says: "I tell you, as a showman, you
can't make animals drink whiskey. They know bet-
ter."
The Norristown Herald says the showman is
mistaken. We once heard a woman call out of a second
story window to an object that had for nearly an hour
been trying in vain to unlock the front door, "Drunk
again, you old hog, are you?"
The man in whose house Lincoln died wishes to sell
the place to the government. After Lincoln died he
sent the government a large bill, charging even for
the soap with which the physicians washed their
hands. He also charged for admission to the house,
and so made money. This man is the one who had
been balanced on the point of a cambric needle.
London World:—"A Jewish Dutch peasant woman
sitting in a young Israeli peasant woman sitting
by a yettemy crane and sewing the little gar-
ments of its future occupant. The woman's quiet
and touching face is ugly, her dress homely and mod-
est, and the picture is solemnly, nay austere, pure;
the artist called it 'Expectation.' Is it in deference
to public sensitiveness that it is now being exhibited
at Goupil's Gallery with the title, destructive of its
best meaning, of 'The Busy Housewife'?"
Mr. Hayes has had an administration council the other
evening.
The subject for deliberation was whether
considering the statistics of the United States, it would
be better for the Secretary of State to decide plumply
against the preparation of vessels for privateering, or
to write an evasive letter so as to mollify the Russian
gation, which was so friendly toward us during the
civil war. Mr. Hayes at last turned to his wife and
said:—"Send the Czar one of my photographs and
sign it in big letters Lucy R. Hayes."

London Truth:—"At a recent sale of Turner's
works an amusing anecdote was current. A well
known artist was at his easel, with his 'boy in but-
tons' in attendance, when for a moment the artist
ceased painting, placing upon a chair his palette,
upon which patches of a variety of colors were
dotted in admired disorder. The page thoughtlessly
sat down upon the palette. The painter's rage at
first knew no bounds; but suddenly he exclaimed,
"Stand still, boy, don't move; you have got a magni-
ficent Turner on your breeches!"

Nevada Times:—"The editor and proprietor of the
Gold Hill News is the same A. L. Doten who in the ear-
lier and purer days of the Republic mined at the
mouth of Studious Horse Gulch, on Dry Creek, in
Amador county, and played second accordion at the
select stag dance given by Pap Vaughn at his grocery
in Fort John in the winter of 1855. Olynthus, the in-
dian maiden of sixty odd summers, who distributed
the beverage upon those festive seasons, took her
broken heart to the happy hunting grounds three
months after A. L. left the camp to assume the position
of local-in-chief on the Fiddletown Eagle of Freedom.
With the exception of having his leg broken a few
dozen times his health since you know him has been
excellent. He is remarkably well preserved, and no
stranger would estimate his age at more than sixty
years. He retains his mellow voice, and sings 'Lea,
ziana Quiri' and other pathetic ballads as sweetly as
in the days of yore."

THE TIME? FORA correspondent telegraphs as
follows:—"General Todleben is taking the Rhodope
insurrection vigorously in hand. Troops have
been ordered up from Adrianople and Philippopolis."
CURRENT REPORTS.
"Reports are current respecting the withdrawal
of the Russian troops beyond the neutral zone.
General Todleben is very desirous of taking up a
strong defensive position, which his present dispo-
sition of his force does not afford."
AUSTRIA HAS NOT ARRANGED MATTERS.
The Berlin North-German Gazette denies that
Austria has concluded a compromise with Russia,
or decided to immediately enter Bosnia and Herz-
govina.
NO IRISHMEN ENROLLED.
Le Nord, of Brussels, the Russian organ, denies
the New York statement that Russia has enrolled
5,000 Irishmen to invade Nova Scotia and New
Brunswick.
TOSATREY'S SUCCESSION.
Considerable political importance is attached at
St. Petersburg to the appointment of Prince
Lassanoff to be Russian Ambassador to the Porte.
The choice is agreeable to the Porte on account of
the favorable impression which he created out of
his former tenure of office as Russian Ambassador
after the Crimean war. The Prince is understood

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the
World.

POOR PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Todleben Will Force Turkey to
Give Up the Fortresses.

SERVIA'S COUNTER-IRRITANT

Russia Agrees to Give Her
Old Servia.

DIPLOMACY ACCOMPLISHING NOTHING.

The Holland Government and the Mon-
etary Conference.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 5, 1878.

The HERALD correspondent in St. Peters-
burg telegraphs that even the most sanguine
in the Russian capital are abandoning all
hopes of peace. It is now asserted confidently
that General Todleben will force a
rupture if the Turks refuse to deliver up
the fortresses.

NO CONGRESS—NO WITHDRAWAL.
The arrangements for the congress make
no progress. England demands that Rus-
sia shall withdraw her army first and then
her fleet will follow suit. An agreement on
this question of mutual withdrawal is,
therefore, not probable.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA AGREED.

An understanding between Austria and
Russia is nearly complete. With Russia's
consent Austrian troops will occupy Bosnia
at the sound of the first cannon. This will
leave England in a position of complete
isolation.

SERVIA'S CLAIMS ALLOWED.

The result of the Serbian General
Leschjanin's mission to St. Petersburg is
entirely satisfactory to the Servians, but
will make a new complication that will
make the preservation of European peace
extremely difficult. The Czar has admitted
the claim of the Belgrade government to
that portion of Old Servia which was not
allotted to Servia by the San Stefano Treaty.

SERVIA RESUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

The offensive has been reopened by the
Serbian army against the Turks, with the
object of securing that territory. This is
certain to create a difficulty with Austria,
if not with England, and will seriously in-
terfere with the military position of the
Turks.